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To be well recognized department in technology to meet the growing needs of the industry and society.

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- Imparting quality education through a well-designed curriculum which improves basic and disciplinary knowledge of the subject.
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- To inculcate the spirit of analysis, teamwork, innovation and professionalism among the students.
- To train students with hand and soft skills for their future jobs, higher studies and to be an entrepreneur.

❖ Technical Articles

# ANDROID OPERATING SYSTEM

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**Miss. Mohite Revati (TY CO)**

Android is a Linux-based operating system designed primarily for touch screen mobile devices such as smart phones and tablet computers. Initially developed by Android, Inc., whom Google financially backed and later purchased in 2005, Android was unveiled in 2007 along with the founding of the Open Handset Alliance: a consortium of hardware, software, and telecommunication companies devoted to advancing open standards for mobile devices. The first Android-powered phone was sold in October 2008.

- Definition of android operating system :-

The Android OS is an open source operating system primarily used in mobile devices. Written primarily in Java and based on the Linux operating system, it was initially developed by Android Inc. and was eventually purchased by Google in 2005. The Android operating system is symbolized by a green colored Android Robot logo.

- **What is Android?**

Operating Systems have developed a lot in last 15 years. Starting from black and white phones to recent smart phones or mini computers, mobile OS has come far away. Especially for smart phones, Mobile OS has greatly evolved from Palm OS in 1996 to Windows pocket PC in 2000 then to Blackberry OS and Android.

**The list of android operating systems:-**

#1. Android 1.1

Android 1.1 Version was released on 9 Feb, 2009

#2. Android 1.5Cupcake

Android 1.5 Cupcake was released on 30 April, 2009 which was totally based on Linux kernel 2.6.27. Android 1.5 was the first release officially use a codename based on a "dessert item" which is known as Cupcake.

#3. Android 1.6 SDK – Donut

Android 1.6 Donut was released on Sep 15, 2009 which was based on Linux kernel 2.6.29.

#4. Android 2.0 SDK – codenamedEclair

Android 2.0 Codenamed Eclair was released on Oct 26, 2009 which was based on Linux kernel 2.6.29.

#5. Android 2.2 Froyo

Android 2.2 Froyo was released on May 20, 2010 which was based on Linux kernel 2.6.32

#6. Android 2.3/2.3.7 Gingerbread

Android 2.3 Gingerbread SDK was released on Dec 6, 2010 which was based on Linux kernel 2.6.35.

#7. Android 3.0/3.2 Honeycomb

Android 3.0 Honeycomb was released on Feb 22, 2011 which was based on Linux kernel 2.6.36. This first device using this version was Motorola Xoom tablet, was lunched on 24 Feb, 2011.

#8. Android 4.0 Ice CreamSandwich

Android 4.0 Ice Cream Sanwich was released on Oct 19, 2011 Which was based on Linux kernel 3.0.1. Google's Gabe Cohen Started this Android 4.0 Version with "theoretically compatible" which production on any Android 2.3.x device.

#9. Android 4.1 JellyBean

Android 4.1 Jelly Bean was announce on June 27, 2012 at the Google I/O conference by Google Which was based on Linux kernel 3.0.31. This Android 4.1 Jelly Bean was released to the Android Open Source Project on July 9, 2012. The first Android 4.1 Jelly Bean device is Nexus 7 tablet which was released on July 13, 2012.

#10. Android 4.4 Kitkat

Android 4.4 Kitkat was announced on Sep 3, 2013 by Google. This Android 4.4 was optimised to run on a huge range of smartphone then oldest Android Version, Having 512 MB RAM

#11. Android 5.0/5.1 Lollipop

Android 5.0 Lollipop was released on Nov 12, 2014.

#12. Android 6.0 Marshmallow

Android 6.0 Marshmallow was released on May 28, 2015 during Google I/O.

#13. Android 7.0 Nougat

Android 7.0 Nougat is the latest version of Android which will be release in the month of August or September 2016. If you really want to know full details of Android Nougat then visit Wikipedia to know more about this version.

#14. Android 8.0 Oreo/Orange/Oatcake… (Not Conformed)

Google is not released the name of Android 8 (Latest Android). But after watching Hiroshi Lockheimer (Sunder Pichai hand over Hiroshi Lockheimer as head of Android, Chrome OS & Chromecast) twitter profile, I got – he is indicating the name of Android 8 will be Oreo. Android 8.0 version name will be announced officially in 2017.

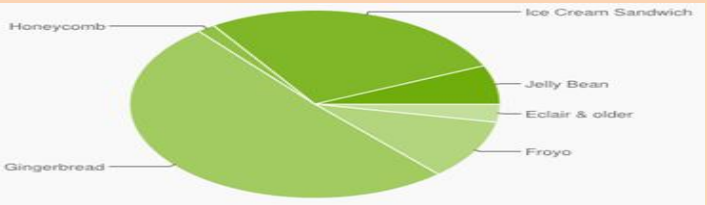
One of the most widely used mobile OS these days is ANDROID. Android is a software bunch comprising not only operating system but also middleware and key applications. Android Inc was founded in Palo Alto of California, U.S. by Andy Rubin, Rich miner, Nick sears and Chris White in 2003. Later Android Inc. was acquired by Google in 2005. After original release there have been number of updates in the original version of Android.

- **Operating system**

Android is open source and Google releases the code under the Apache License. This open source code and permissive licensing allows the software to be freely modified and distributed by device manufacturers, wireless carriers and enthusiast developers. Additionally, Android has a large community of developers writing applications ("apps") that extend the functionality of devices, written primarily in a customized version of the Java programming language.

Android had a worldwide smartphone market share of 75% during the third quarter of 2012, with 500 million devices activated in total and 1.3 million activations per day. However, the operating system's success has made it a target for patent litigation as part of the so-called "smartphone wars" between technology companies.

| Version | Codename | API | Distribution |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.5 | Cupcake | 3 | 0.1% |
| 1.6 | Donut | 4 | 0.3% |
| 2.1 | Eclair | 7 | 2.7% |
| 2.2 | Froyo | 8 | 10.3% |
| 2.3 - 2.3.2 | Gingerbread | 9 | 0.2% |
| 2.3.3 - 2.3.7 | | 10 | 50.6% |
| 3.1 | Honeycomb | 12 | 0.4% |
| 3.2 | | 13 | 1.2% |
| 4.0.3 - 4.0.4 | Ice Cream Sandwich | 15 | 27.5% |
| 4.1 | Jelly Bean | 16 | 5.9% |
| 4.2 | | 17 | 0.8% |




*Data collected during a 14-day period ending on December 3, 2012*

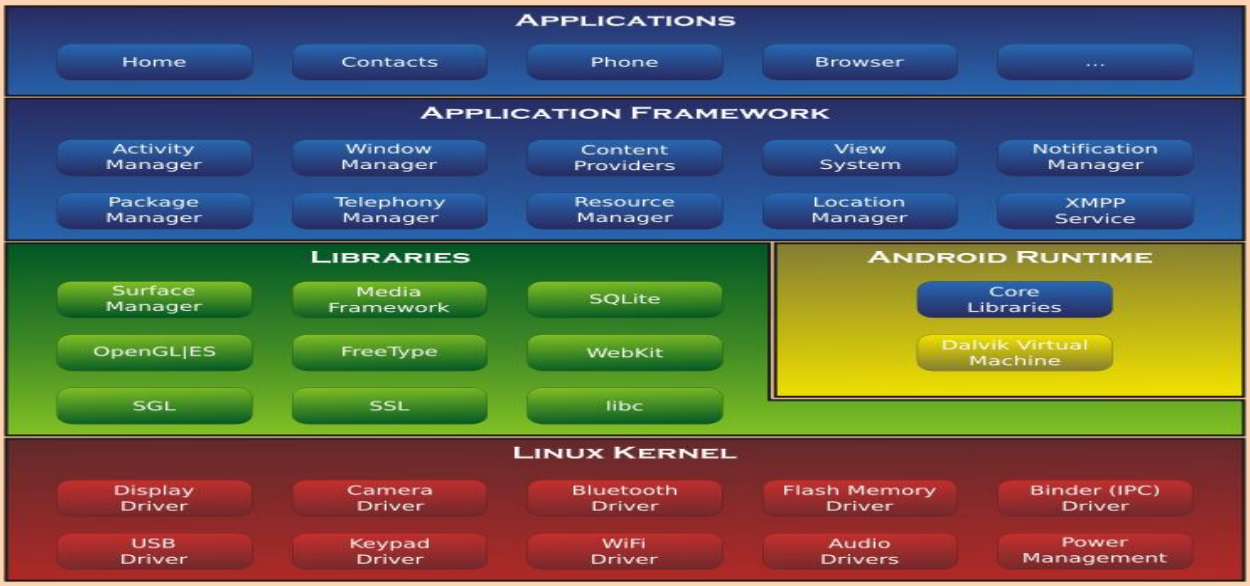
- **Application**

Android has a growing selection of third party applications, which can be acquired by users either through an app store such as Google Play or the Amazon Appstore, or by downloading and installing the application's APK file from a third-party site. The Play Store application allows users to browse, download and update apps published by Google and third-party developers, and is pre-installed on devices that comply with Google's compatibility requirements. The app filters


the list of available applications to those that are compatible with the user's device, and developers may restrict their applications to particular carriers or countries for business reasons. Purchases of unwanted applications can be refunded within 15 minutes of the time of download, and some carriers offer direct carrier billing for Google Play application purchases, where the cost of the application is added to the user's monthly bill. As of September 2012, there were more than 675,000 apps available for Android, and the estimated number of applications downloaded from the Play Store was 25 billion.

Applications are developed in the Java language using the Android software development kit (SDK). The SDK includes a comprehensive set of development tools, including a debugger, software libraries, a handset emulator based on QEMU, documentation, sample code, and tutorials. The officially supported integrated development environment (IDE) is Eclipse using the Android Development Tools (ADT) plugin. Other development tools are available, including a Native Development Kit for applications or extensions in C or C++, Google App Inventor, a visual environment for novice programmers, and various cross platform mobile web applications frameworks.

In order to work around limitations on reaching Google services due to Internet censorship in the People's Republic of China, Android devices sold in the PRC are generally customized to use state approved services instead.




# Software Security

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Miss. Mujawar Raziya R. (TY CO)

## Introduction

Computer security is an important topic. As e-commerce blossoms, and the Internet works its way into every nook and cranny of our lives, security and privacy come to play an essential role. Computer security is moving beyond the realm of the technical elite, and is beginning to have a real impact on our everyday lives.

It is no big surprise, then, that security seems to be popping up everywhere, from headline news to TV talk shows. Because the general public doesn't know very much about security, a majority of the words devoted to computer security cover basic technology issues such as what firewalls are, what cryptography is, or which antivirus product is best. Much of the rest of computer security coverage centers around the "hot topic of the day," usually involving an out-of-control virus or a malicious attack. Historically, the popular press pays much attention to viruses and denial-of-service attacks: Many people remember hearing about the Anna Kournikova worm, the "Love Bug," or the Melissa virus ad nauseam. These topics are important, to be sure. Nonetheless, the media generally manages not to get to the heart of the matter when reporting these subjects. Behind every computer security problem and malicious attack lies a common enemy—bad software.

## It's All about the Software

The Internet continues to change the role that software plays in the business world, fundamentally and radically. Software no longer simply supports back offices and home entertainment. Instead, software has become the lifeblood of our businesses and has become deeply entwined in our lives. The invisible hand of Internet software enables e-business, automates supply chains, and provides instant, worldwide access to information. At the same time, Internet software is moving into our cars, our televisions, our home security systems, and even our toasters.

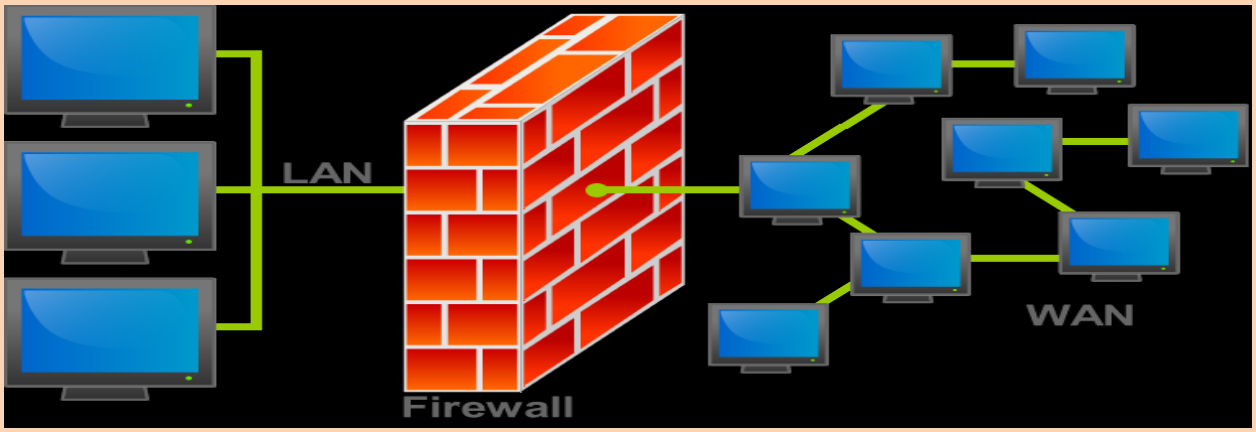
The biggest problem in computer security today is that many security practitioners don't know what the problem is. Simply put, it's the software! You may have the world's best firewall, but if you let people access an application through the firewall and the code is remotely exploitable, then the firewall will not do you any good (not to mention the fact that the fire-wall is often a piece of fallible software itself). The same can be said of cryptography. In fact, 85% of CERT security advisories could not have been prevented with cryptography [Schneider, 1998].

Data lines protected by strong cryptography make poor targets. Attackers like to go after the programs at either end of a secure communications link because the end points are typically easier to compromise. As security professor Gene Spafford puts it, "Using encryption on the Internet is the equivalent of arranging an armored car to deliver credit card information from someone living in a cardboard box to someone living on a park bench." Internet-enabled applications, including those developed internally by a business, present the largest category of security risk today. Real attackers compromise software. Of course, software does not need to be Internet enabled to be at risk. The Internet is just the most obvious avenue of attack in most systems.

## Types of Software Security


### Firewall

A firewall prevents unauthorized users from accessing a computer or network without restricting those who are authorized. Firewalls can be implemented with hardware or software. Some computer operating systems include software firewalls in the operating system itself. For example, Microsoft Windows has a built-in firewall. Routers and servers can include firewalls. There are also dedicated hardware firewalls that have no other function other than protecting a network from unauthorized access.




### Antispyware

While antivirus software is designed to prevent malicious software from attacking, the goal of antispyware software is to prevent unauthorized software from stealing information that is on a computer or being processed through the computer. Since spyware does not need to attempt to damage data files or the operating system, it does not trigger antivirus software into action. However, antispyware software can recognize the particular actions spyware is taking by

monitoring the communications between a computer and external message recipients. When communications occur that the user has not authorized, antispyware can notify the user and block further communications.

## Home Computers

Home computers and some small businesses usually implement security software at the desktop level -- meaning on the PC itself. This category of security software, sometimes referred to as nd-point security, remains resident, or continuously operating, on the desktop. Because the software is running, it uses system resources, and can slow the computer's performance. However, because it operates in real time, it can react rapidly to attacks and seek to shut them down when they occur.

## Network Security

E also evolve when several computers are all on the same network, it's more cost-effective to implement security at the network level. Antivirus software can be installed on a server and then loaded automatically to each desktop. However firewalls are usually installed on a server or purchased as an independent device that is inserted into the network where the Internet connection comes in. All of the computers inside the network communicate unimpeded, but any data going in or out of the network over the Internet is filtered through the firewall.

## Software security assurance activities

There are two basic types of Software Security Assurance activities.

1. a proper sensitivity category, and that the appropriate protection requirements have been developed and met in the system.
2. Others focus on ensuring the control and protection of the software, as well as that of the software support tools and data.

# HADOOP

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Mr. Patane Swapnil Dattatray (TYCO)

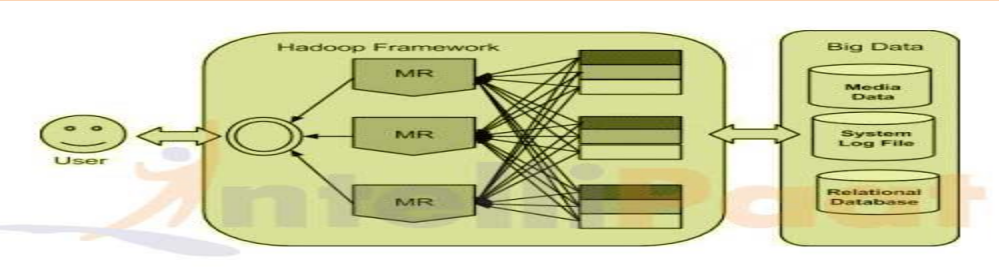
## Introduction

Apache Hadoop was born to enhance the usage and solve major issues of big data. The web media was generating loads of information on a daily basis, and it was becoming very difficult to manage the data of around one billion pages of content. In order of revolutionary, Google invented a new methodology of processing data popularly known as MapReduce. Later after a year Google published a white paper of Map Reducing framework where Doug Cutting and Mike Cafarella, inspired by the white paper and thus created Hadoop to apply these concepts to an open-source software framework which supported the Nutch search engine project. Considering the original case study, Hadoop was designed with a much simpler storage infrastructure facilities.

Apache Hadoop is the most important framework for working with Big Data. Hadoop biggest strength is scalability. It upgrades from working on a single node to thousands of nodes without any issue in a seamless manner.

The different domains of Big Data means we are able to manage the data's are from videos, text medium, transactional data, sensor information, statistical data, social media conversations, search engine queries, ecommerce data, financial information, weather data, news updates, forum discussions, executive reports, and so on

Google's Doug Cutting and his team members developed an Open Source Project namely known as HADOOP which allows you to handle the very large amount of data. Hadoop runs the applications on the basis of MapReduce where the data is processed in parallel and accomplish the entire statistical analysis on large amount of data.




It is a framework which is based on java programming. It is intended to work upon from a single server to thousands of machines each offering local computation and storage. It supports the large collection of data set in a distributed computing environment. The Apache Hadoop

software library based framework that gives permissions to distribute huge amount of data sets processing across clusters of computers using easy programming models.

## How does Hadoop Work?

Hadoop helps to execute large amount of processing where the user can connect together multiple commodity computers to a single-CPU, as a single functional distributed system and have the particular set of clustered machines that reads the dataset in parallel and provide intermediate, and after integration gets the desired output. Hadoop runs code across a cluster of computers and performs the following tasks: Data are initially divided into files and directories. Files are divided into consistent sized blocks ranging from 128M and 64M. Then the files are distributed across various cluster nodes for further processing of data. Job tracker starts its scheduling programs on individual nodes. Once all the nodes are done with scheduling then the output is return back.

## The Ultimate Goal

- Apache Hadoop framework.
- Hadoop Distributed in File System.
- Visualizing of Data using MS Excel, Zoom data or also known as Zeppelin.
- Apache MapReduce program.
- Apache Cluster.
- Proficiency in Development of Hadoop.
- Working with Spark RDDSpark ecosystem.
- Ambari administration management.
- Deploying Apache Hive and Pig, and Sqoop.
- Knowledge of the Hadoop 2.x Architecture.
- Data analytics based on Hadoop YARN.
- Deployment of MapReduce and HBase integration.
- Setup of Hadoop.
- Job scheduling using Oozie.

The above methodology guide you to become professional of Big Data and Hadoop and ensuring enough skills to work in an industrial environment and solve real world problems and gain solutions for the better progressions.

# Hadoop Features and Characteristics

Apache Hadoop is the most popular and powerful big data tool, which provides world's best reliable storage layer –HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System), a batch processing engine namely MapReduce and a Resource Management Layer like YARN. Open-source – Apache Hadoop is an open source project. It means its code can be modified according to business requirements.

Distributed Processing– The data storage is maintained in a distributed manner in HDFS across the cluster, data is processed in parallel on cluster of nodes.

Fault Tolerance– By default the three replicas of each block is stored across the cluster in Hadoop and it's changed only when required. Hadoop's fault tolerant can be examined in such cases when any node goes down, the data on that node can be recovered easily from other nodes. Failures of a particular node or task are recovered automatically by the framework.

Reliability– Due to replication of data in the cluster, data can be reliable which is stored on the cluster of machine despite machine failures .Even if your machine goes down, and then also your data will be stored reliably.

High Availability– Data is available and accessible even there occurs a hardware failure due to multiple copies of data. If any incidents occurred such as if your machine or few hardware crashes, then data will be accessed from other path.

Scalability– Hadoop is highly scalable and in a unique way hardware can be easily added to the nodes. It also provides horizontal scalability which means new nodes can be added on the top without any downtime.

Economic– Hadoop is not very expensive as it runs on cluster of commodity hardware. We do not require any specialized machine for it. Hadoop provides huge cost reduction since it is very easy to add more nodes on the top here. So if the requirement increases, then there is an increase of nodes, without any downtime and without any much of pre planning.

Easy to use– No need of client to deal with distributed computing, framework takes care of all the things. So it is easy to use.

Data Locality– Hadoop works on data locality principle which states that the movement of computation of data instead of data to computation. When client submits his algorithm, then the algorithm is moved to data in the cluster instead of bringing data to the location where algorithm is submitted and then processing it.

## The Usage of Hadoop

The flexible nature of a Hadoop system means companies can add to or modify their data system as their needs change, using cheap and readily-available parts from any IT vendor. Today, it is the most widely used system for providing data storage and processing across "commodity" hardware - relatively inexpensive, off-the-shelf systems linked together, as opposed to expensive, bespoke systems custom-made for the job in hand. In fact it is claimed that more than half of the companies in the Fortune 500 make use of it. Just about all of the big online names use it, and as anyone is free to alter it for their own purposes, modifications made to the software by expert engineers at, for example, Amazon and Google, are fed back to the development community,

where they are often used to improve the "official" product. This form of collaborative development between volunteer and commercial users is a key feature of open source software. In its "raw" state - using the basic modules supplied here http://hadoop.apache.org/ by Apache, it can be very complex, even for IT professionals - which is why various commercial versions have been developed such as Cloudera which simplify the task of installing and running a Hadoop system, as well as offering training and support services. So that, in a (fairly large) nutshell, is Hadoop. Thanks to the flexible nature of the system, companies can expand and adjust their data analysis operations as their business expands. And the support and enthusiasm of the open source community behind it has led to great strides towards making big data analysis more accessible for everyone.

## Advantages of Hadoop:

### 1. Scalable

Hadoop is a highly scalable storage platform, because it can stores and distribute very large data sets across hundreds of inexpensive servers that operate in parallel. Unlike traditional relational database systems (RDBMS) that can't scale to process large amounts of data, Hadoop enables businesses to run applications on thousands of nodes involving many thousands of terabytes of data.

### 2. Cost effective

Hadoop also offers a cost effective storage solution for businesses' exploding data sets. The problem with traditional relational database management systems is that it is extremely cost prohibitive to scale to such a degree in order to process such massive volumes of data. In an effort to reduce costs, many companies in the past would have had to down-sample data and classify it based on certain assumptions as to which data was the most valuable. The raw data would be deleted, as it would be too cost-prohibitive to keep. While this approach may have worked in the short term, this meant that when business priorities changed, the complete raw data set was not available, as it was too expensive to store.

### 3. Flexible

Hadoop enables businesses to easily access new data sources and tap into different types of data (both structured and unstructured) to generate value from that data. This means businesses can use Hadoop to derive valuable business insights from data sources such as social media, email conversations. Hadoop can be used for a wide variety of purposes, such as log processing, recommendation systems, data warehousing, market campaign analysis and fraud detection.

### 4. Fast

Hadoop's unique storage method is based on a distributed file system that basically 'maps' data wherever it is located on a cluster. The tools for data processing are often on the same servers where the data is located, resulting in much faster data processing. If you're dealing with large volumes of unstructured data, Hadoop is able to efficiently process terabytes of data in just

minutes, and petabytes in hours.

### 5. Resilient to failure

A key advantage of using Hadoop is its fault tolerance. When data is sent to an individual node, that data is also replicated to other nodes in the cluster, which means that in the event of failure, there is another copy available for use.

## Disadvantages of Hadoop:

As the backbone of so many implementations, Hadoop is almost synomous with big data.

### 1. Security Concerns

Just managing complex applications such as Hadoop can be challenging. A simple example can be seen in the Hadoop security model, which is disabled by default due to sheer complexity. If whoever managing the platform lacks of know how to enable it, your data could be at huge risk. Hadoop is also missing encryption at the storage and network levels, which is a major selling point for government agencies and others that prefer to keep their data under wraps.

### 2. Vulnerable By Nature

Speaking of security, the very makeup of Hadoop makes running it a risky proposition. The framework is written almost entirely in Java, one of the most widely used yet controversial programming languages in existence. Java has been heavily exploited by cybercriminals and as a result, implicated in numerous security breaches.

### 3. Not Fit for Small Data

While big data is not exclusively made for big businesses, not all big data platforms are suited for small data needs. Unfortunately, Hadoop happens to be one of them. Due to its high capacity design, the Hadoop Distributed File System lacks the ability to efficiently support the random reading of small files. As a result, it is not recommended for organizations with small quantities of data.

### 4. Potential Stability Issues

Like all open source software, Hadoop has had its fair share of stability issues. To avoid these issues, organizations are strongly recommended to make sure they are running the latest stable version, or run it under a third-party vendor equipped to handle such problems.

### 5. General Limitations

The article introducesApache Flume, MillWheel, and Google’s own Cloud Dataflow as possible solutions. What each of these platforms have in common is the ability to improve the efficiency and reliability of data collection, aggregation, and integration. The main point the article stresses is that companies could be missing out on big benefits by using Hadoop alone.

## Real time application

## 1. Analyze life-threatening risks

Suppose you're a doctor in a busy hospital. How can you quickly identify patients with the biggest risks? How can you ensure that you're treating those with life-threatening issues, before spending your time on minor problems? Here's a great example of one hospital using big data to determine risk–and make sure they're treating the right patients.

"Patients in a New York hospital with suspicion of heart attack were submitted to series of tests, and the results were analyzed with use of big data – history of previous patients," says Agnieszka Idzik, Senior Product Manager at SALESmanago. "Whether a patient was admitted or sent home depended on the algorithm, which was more efficient than human doctors."

## 2. Prevent hardware failure

Machines generate a wealth of information–much of which goes unused. Once you start collecting that data with Hadoop, you'll learn just how useful this data can be.

For instance, this recent webinar on "Practical Uses of Hadoop," explores one great example. Capturing data from HVAC systems helps a business identify potential problems with products and locations.

Here's another great example: One power company combined sensor data from the smart grid with a map of the network to predict which generators in the grid were likely to fail, and how that failure would affect the network as a whole. Using this information, they could react to problems before they happened.

**3. Understand what people think about your company**

Photo credit: geralt via pixabay cc

Photo credit: geralt via pixabay cc

Do you ever wonder what customers and prospects say about your company? Is it good or bad? Just imagine how useful that data could be if you captured it With Hadoop, you can mine social media conversations and figure out what people think of you and your competition. You can then analyze this data and make real-time decisions to improve user perception. For instance, this article explains how one company used Hadoop to track user sentiment online. It gave their marketing teams the ability to assess external perception of the company (positive, neutral, or negative), and make adjustments based on that data.

## 4. Understand when to sell certain products

"Done well, data can help companies uncover, quantitatively, both pain points and areas of opportunity," says Mark Schwarz, VP of Data Science, at Square Root. "For example, tracking auto sales across dealerships may highlight that red cars are selling and blue cars or not. Knowing this, the company could adjust inventory to avoid the cost of blue cars sitting on the lot and increase revenue from having more red cars. It's a data-driven way to understand what's working and what's not in a business and helps eliminate "gut reaction" decision making.

Of course, this can go far beyond determining which product is selling best. Using Hadoop, you can analyze sales data against any number of factors.For instance, if you analyzed sales data against weather data, you could determine which products sell best on hot days, cold days, or rainy days.Or, what if you analyzed sales data by time and day. Do certain products sell better on specific weeks/days/hours? Those are just a couple of examples, but I'm sure you get the point. If you know when products are likely to sell, you can better promote those products.

## 5. Find your ideal prospects

Chances are, you know what makes a good customer. But, do you know exactly where they are? What if you could use freely available data to identify and target your best prospects? There's a great example in this article. It explains how one company compared their customer data with freely available census data. They identified the location of their best prospects, and ran targeted ads at them. The results: Increased conversions and sales.

## 6. Gain insight from your log files

Just like your hardware, your software generates lots of useful data. One of the most common examples: Server log files. Server logs are computer-generated log files that capture network and server operations data.

## ❖ Papers Published/Presented by the faculty members

### Enhancing performance of Text Documents Clustering using Side Information with fuzzy logic

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Mr. Y. R. Gurav

Abstract

In numerous content mining applications, side-data is accessible alongside the content reports. Such side-data might be of various types, for example, archive provenance data, the links in the record, client access conduct from web logs, or other non-text based qualities that are implanted into the content record. Such properties may contain a colossal measure of data for clustering purposes. However, the relative significance of this side-data may be hard to gauge, particularly at the point when a portion of the data is noisy. In such cases, it can be dangerous to consolidate side-data into the mining procedure, in light of the fact that it can either enhance the nature of the representation for the mining process, or can add noise to the methodology, likewise portioning algorithm is delicate against noisy information Therefore, writing study recommends approach to plan effective framework that unites partitioning algorithm with fuzzy probabilistic model for compelling clustering methodology, in order to expand the benefits from the utilization of side data.

# A REIVEW ON EXTENSIVE SECURITY OF COMMERCIAL WEB SSO SYSTEM

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**Mr.D.S. Baravade, Mr.Y.R. Gurav, Mr.D. R. Kale**

Abstract
The research of this paper are focused on extensive security analysis of commercial web SSO systems. Single signon solutions are a safe and great alternative to credential loss. In this paper we observe advantages and challenges that come with implementing single sign-on .In addition to this, we are discovering and confirming new flaws in other web SSO systems. Goal of this paper are focused on improving and to expose security weakness in services using Web Single sign On (SSO) secure mechanism, In this paper we provide comparative review of existing work done on Web SSO,Like there categaries, implementation issue and challenges of Web SSO. Next we discuss mechanisms in which SSO is carried out to provide well Security.

# FUZZY BASED TEXT DOCUMENTS CLUSTERING USING SIDE INFORMATION IN DATA MINING

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Mr. Y.R.Gurav

## Abstract

The investigation of this point is occupied with successful clustering and mining methodology with the usage of side data. The side data contained in various writings mining applications, this data may be of distinctive structures, for instance, provenance information of the records, the connections in the information, web logs that contain customer access behavior or other substance record that are embedded into the non-text based characteristics. These properties may contain a huge amount of data for clustering purposes. Be that as it may, the concerned imperativeness of this side-information may be dubious to count, especially when a rate of the information is loud. In such cases, it can be hazardous to include side-data into the mining procedure, on the grounds that it can either update the way of the representation or can include commotion in the framework, likewise partitioning algorithm is touchy against loud information Therefore, writing study proposes approach to outline effective framework that unites partitioning algorithm with fuzzy logic model for viable clustering methodology, in order to augment the benefits from the utilization of side data.

GLOBAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING SCIENCE AND RESEARCHES

# OPPORTUNITIES AND FUTURE SCOPE IN TEXT DATA WEB MINING

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Mr. Yuvraj R.Gurav, Mr. Suhas A.lakade

This paper is a work on overview on the current procedures of text data web mining and the issues identified with it. The World Wide Web goes about as an intelligent and prominent approach to exchange data. Because of the tremendous and assorted data on the web, the clients can't make utilization of the data adequately and effortlessly. Web mining is a utilization of data mining which has turned into an imperative region of exploration because of limitless measure of World Wide Web administrations as of late. The point of this paper is to give the past and current technique in Web Mining. This paper likewise reports the synopsis of different strategies of web mining drew closer from the accompanying points like Feature Extraction, Transformation and Representation and Data Mining Techniques in different application areas. The overview on data mining strategy is made regarding Clustering, Classification, Sequence Pattern Mining, and Association Rule Mining. The exploration work done by various clients delineating the upsides and downsides are talked about. It additionally gives the review of advancement in examination of web mining and some vital exploration issues identified with it.

# An Improvement in Data Privacy and Security by Providing Visualizations-Review

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Mr. Yuvraj R. Gurav, Mr. Dattatray R.Kale, Mr. Suhas A.Lakade

## Abstract

A security of data in era of the internet is important issue in today's world. A lot of people focus their attention on the data privacy and security. If Internet service provider does not gives the proper methodology for data security and data privacy then it may lead lack of trust. In this paper, visualizations can give the positive effect on the trust. Trust in the data privacy and security of internet service providers is increased by this visualization methods.

Best Projects of final year students (Top Three):

# "Find Helper App"

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Miss. Kadam Pragati R, Miss. Binjalbhave Ayesha I, Miss. Mujawar Almas S,
Miss. Chougule Sonali S.

## Abstract

The system deals with the introduction and short summary of the helper which is developed on android platform that means it is user-friendly.

In the "Find Helper App" we provide application in which we have collect the various information related to helper which help the user to help in his/her daily work.

# “Online Study Portal”

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Mr. Suraj G. Sutar, Mr. Ajay S. Mali, Mr.Nikhil K. Jadhav, Mr. Swapnil D. Patane

This system interact with user for getting information related to study which is developed on web application.

In “Online Study Service Portal”, we provide the study related information or download this information on users computer machine.

# “My Farm”

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Miss. Mohite Revati B., Miss. Mujawar Rajiya R., Miss. Patil Pranoti L., Miss. Shinde Snehal U.

## Abstract

Being an online app allows traders and farmers to interact instantly and settle on price, product or quantity. The app itself is still in a early phase, but the overall usefulness to Indian agriculturists and traders is very high. Also worthy of mention is the ability to call the buyer or seller directly from the app.

My Farm aims to connect the buyer and seller of Agriculture produce.The trusted marketplace is an online community of wholesale agriculture products sellers and buyers.To reduce the wastage of agro produce in India and to help with agro produce marketing, affordable and easy.